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St. James's, Decemb. 20.

THE following Addreſs from the City of *Edinburgh*, was preſented to Her Majeſty by *William Gordon*, Eſq; being introduced by the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, One of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

To the QUEEN's *moſt Excellent Majeſty,*

The humble Addreſs of the Chief Inhabitants and Burgeſſes of Your Majeſty's moſt Loyal and Ancient City of *Edinburgh*.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

AS *the Concluſion of the much deſired, and we hope, laſting Peace, which Your Majeſty with ſo much Conſtancy and Labour endeavours to obtain, not only to Your own Subjects, but alſo to all the States in Chriſtendom, who ſhall be ſo happy as to accept of it, muſt needs be Matter of Wonder, and prais'd to lateſt Poſterity: So we, who by a Providential Effect of Your Majeſty's unequall'd Wiſdom have, during the preſent Ceſſation of Arms, already taſted the firſt Fruits of it, are tranſported with Joy, Amazement and Gratitude, upon account of ſo ineſtimable a Bleſſing. We have been engag'd in a very long War, Glorious indeed beyond any Example or Precedent, when directed by thoſe Heavenly Influences which wait upon, and give Succeſs to all Your Majeſty's Councils and Undertakings; but ſo Bloody and ſo Expenſive, that even Victory itſelf, was become Comfortleſs; and the rather, becauſe it was viſible, that the deſigning Few, who gain'd by it, were determined to perpetuate our Miſeries, by endeavouring, for their own private Ends, to entail Poverty, Deſolation, and War upon Generations to come. Had Fame, Wealth, and Honours, been the worſt Ends which that Faction had in View, our Miſeries had been the leſs grievous; but the Overthrow of Hereditary Monarchy (without which theſe Nations never could, and as we firmly believe, never can ſubſiſt) was plainly deſign'd*; Rebellion, *or what we conceive to be the ſame*, Reſiſtance, *preach'd up as lawful*; *Your Majeſty's Title to the Crown, and conſequently that of Your Royal Progenitors and Lineal Succeſſors diſputed; our Holy Mother Church perſecuted in* Scotland, *and all the Eſſentials of Her immutable Doctrine, and conſtant Practice oppugn'd in* England.

Your Majeſty ſaw and pitied our hopeleſs Condition, and with a Reſolution becoming Your great Soul, ſet Your ſelf to procure our Relief; Heaven ſeconded Your generous Deſign, by Inſpiring You to call ſuch Perſons to the Miniſtry, as You knew were equal to ſo great a Work; and ſuch Members to Your Parliament, as the free Choice of Your People directed; Since which time what Miracles have we not ſeen? Your Majeſty's Royal Prerogative has been ſupported, the Hereditary Right of the Royal Succeſſion aſſerted, Antimonarchical Perſons and Principles diſcountenanced, the Right of Patronages re-eſtabliſh'd, the Church reſtored to her antient Luſtre in the one Part of Great Britain, *and (for which we return our moſt dutiful Acknowledgments to Your Majeſty) by a moſt gracious Act of Parliament, tolerated and protected in the other. Nay, a Peace is now very near concluded, in defiance of an ungrateful intereſted Spirit, that has ſeiz'd on ſome of Your Allies abroad, eſpecially thoſe whoſe precarious Grandure, and moſt towering Hopes, ſo much depend upon Your Majeſty; and of a reſtleſs diſaffected Faction at Home, by whoſe inhumane and briſh Contrivances the Death of Your Chief Miniſter has been twice attempted; and, as we have too much Reaſon to ſuſpect, that of an High and Illuſtrious Patriot effected.*

That the Power of the Devil, and Rage of his Emiſſaries, may make no farther Advances to the Throne; that Your Majeſty's Sacred Life may be guarded by Heaven; and that You may long continue the Darling of Your People, the Terror of Your Foes, the Umpire of Europe, *the Reſtorer of Right, the Avenger of Wrong, and the Nurſing-Mother of our Unſpotted Church, ever the ſame, and ever adviſed by ſuch a Parliament, and ſerved by ſuch a Miniſtry as the preſent, is the moſt hearty and ſincere Prayer of, May it pleaſe Your Majeſty, Your Majeſty's moſt loyal, moſt Dutiful, and moſt Obedient Subjects and Servants.*

Which Addreſs Her Majeſty receiv'd very graciouſly.

Madrid, December 12. *N. S.* On the 3d Inſtant the King and Queen, with the reſt of the Court, return'd hither from Buen Retiro. At a Council of War held at Saragoſa, it hath been reſolved to ſend Twelve thouſand Foot and Four thouſand Horſe to act in Catalonia this Winter, in Conjunction with the Troops expected from France. Several Dioceſes and Pariſhes having made Complaint, that they are deſtitute of Biſhops and Prieſts, his Majeſty hath named Perſons to fill up the vacant Benefices, and order'd them to attend at their reſpective Churches: But they have deſir'd to be excus'd, becauſe they are commanded by an Edict from the Pope not to officiate till they are preſented by his Nuntio. This Diſpute is occaſion'd by the Pope's having named a Nuntio whom the King hath rejected, as an Enemy to his Intereſts, and no other being yet ſent to him, his Majeſty is reſolved to make uſe of his Prerogative. The Princeſs d'Urſini is come back from the Waters of Bagnieres, by which ſhe hath received great Benefit.

Hamburg, December 23. *N. S.* The King of Denmark upon his arrival at Gadebuſch, being join'd by four Saxon Regiments, made a diſpoſition of his Army in order of Battle, which however he ſeemed deſirous to decline till a greater number of the Forces of his Allies, which he expected in a few Days, could come to his Aſſiſtance. To this end he ſent an Adjutant-General to Count Steinbock, with Propoſals of Accommodation. The Count pretended to receive them with great Satisfaction, and deſired time to conſider of the particular Points. While both Parties ſeem'd thus to be entring into a Negotiation, the Swedes with great diligence and ſecreſie march'd a Body of Troops, with ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, into a Wood, from which they could take the Danes in Flank, and had the good Fortune to make that Movement without being obſerv'd. On the 20th his Daniſh Majeſty, having yet receiv'd no Anſwer to the Meſſage ſent by his Adjutant, diſpatch'd another Officer to propoſe a Truce for two Days, to which reply was made, that it ſhould not be granted for two Hours. Upon this the Battle immediately began. The Swedes attack'd the Confederates at a little Place call'd Raggendorff; but the Daniſh Artillery, which fired upon them from an Eminence, obliged them to retire with the loſs of their Cannon, till Count Steinbock, having rallied his Troops, attack'd them afreſh with great Vigour, retook his own Cannon, and likewiſe took that of his Enemies, which he ordered to be loaden with